ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 26. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1855. WHOLE NO. 327.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES* to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER. THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. B. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpacas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

tion for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing;
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room**, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Judge Not.

Judge not; the working of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-won field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frets thy sight,
May be a token that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some internal fiery foe,
Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace
And cast thee shuddering on thy face!

The fall thou darest to despise—
May be the slackened angel's hand
Has suffered it, that he may rise
And take a firmer, surer stand;
Or, trusting less to earthly things,
May henceforth learn to use his wings.

And judge none lost, but wait and see
With hopeful pity, not disdain;
The depth of the abyss may be
The measure of the height of pain,
And love and glory that may raise
This soul to God in after days!

Georgia Always True.

We find in the last "Milledgeville Union," the proceedings of a democratic and anti-Know Nothing Mass Meeting, held at the Capitol on the 8th inst., in which such men as Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Iverson, Hon. Robt Toombs, and Linton Stephens, Esq., took part, and over which the Hon. Howell Cobb presided. We give below the Resolutions, which were adopted. They define with much force and clearness the views and position of the people of Georgia on the great questions of the day; and we feel confident these Resolutions will meet an approving response from a vast majority of the people of the slaveholding States. The Resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That as a portion of the Democratic and anti-Know Nothing party of Georgia, we declare in the language of the Georgia Convention of 1850, "That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate;" that past associations, present fruition, and future prospects, will bind us to it so long as it continues to be the safeguard of those rights and principles.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our full and unqualified adhesion to the following Resolution of the Georgia Convention of 1850, and our unalterable determination to maintain it in its letter and spirit, viz:—4th Resolution, Georgia Platform: "That the State of Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States; or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein, or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Utah and New Mexico; or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves."

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the action of our last Congress in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and the principles therein established, and in conformity with these principles the people of Kansas, have the right, when the number of their population justifies it, to form a Republican State Constitution, with or without slavery, as they may determine and be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States; and that her rejection by Congress, on account of slavery, would be a just cause for the disruption of all the ties that bind the State of Georgia to the Union.

Resolved, That we adopt and approve the following Resolution passed unanimously by the last Legislature of Georgia: "Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Bill, in relation to the subject of slavery, is regarded by the people of Georgia as hostility to the people of the South, and that all persons who partake of such opposition are unfit to be recognized as component parts of any party or organization not hostile to the South."

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolution, whilst we are willing to act in party association with all sound and reliable men in every section of the Union, we are not willing to affiliate with any party that shall not recognize, approve and carry out the principles and professions of the Nebraska Kansas act, and that the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing party of Georgia, ought to cut off all party connection with every man and party at the North, or elsewhere, that does not come up fully and fairly to this line of action.

Resolved, That those sound and reliable Democrats at the North, who have patriotically fought for the Nebraska Kansas act, and the maintainance of the fugitive slave law, against the combined forces of Know Nothingism, (which seek their repeal,) and who stand pledged to support the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, should she ask it, merit the heartfelt sympathies, thanks and encouragement of all Southern men, in their patriotic position.

Resolved, That in the ranks of the Democratic party of the North alone, have been found those patriotic men, who have stood by the rights of the South, and, judging the future by the past, that party only contains the element of soundness upon the slavery question, upon which a national party can be constructed with which the South can consistently co-operate.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that the Democratic and Anti Know Nothing party of Georgia, be represented in the national convention of the Democratic party, which is to meet in Cincinnati next Spring, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President; that the Democratic and Anti Know Nothing members of the Legislature, together with such other members of the party as may be chosen to attend, from their respective counties, be and are hereby requested to meet at some convenient time during the present session, and select twenty delegates to said convention for this State.

Resolved, That our delegates to said Convention, ought, in our opinion, to be instruced by those who shall appoint them, to assist upon the adoption of a platform of principles as the basis of a national organization, prior to the nomination of candidates, and that said platform shall, amongst other things, include in substance the following propositions:

1st. The recognition and adoption of the principles established in the Kansas Nebraska act.

2d. That neither the Missouri Compromise, nor any other anti-slavery restriction, shall hereafter be extended over any Territory of the United States.

3d. The prompt and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and its permanent continuance upon the Statute Book.

Resolved, That no man ought to be held and considered a member of the national Democratic party, who does not recognize, approve and adopt the foregoing propositions and that the Democratic and anti Know Nothing party of this State, through its said delegation, ought not to affiliate or act in said convention with any delegate or delegates, who shall disapprove and vote against the same.

Resolved, That if said propositions shall not in substance be incorporated in the platform adopted by said convention, the delegates from Georgia ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to withdraw from the convention, and take no farther part in the nominations or other proceeding of the same; and that our delegates ought to be instructed so to act.

Resolved, That the Democratic and anti-Know Nothing party of this State, ought, and will support the nominees of said convention for President and Vice President, provided the platform adopted by the said convention be in accordance with the spirit and intent of the foregoing propositions, and the nominees thereof, be pledged, if elected, to carry out the same in good faith in the administration of the government, and in appointments to office under the administration.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the friends of the slavery cause, in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and that we rejoice at their victories over the paid adventurers and jesuitical hords of northern abolitionism; that the deep interest felt and taken by the people of Missouri in the settlement of Kansas and the decision of the slavery question in it, is both natural and proper, and that it is their right and duty to tender to their Southern brethren, in that Territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the political organization commonly called the Know Nothing Order, or American Party, having no sympat y with their secresy, their oaths, their unconstitutional designs, their religious intolerance and their political proscription.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the late signal triumphs in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine and other states including Georgia, of the Democratic Party, and of the patriotic Whigs, who co-operated in achieving these results over the Know-Nothing organization, as conclusive evidence, that in the great practical questions involved in that contest, Southern men may honorably and successfully combine, without regard to past political distinctions, to save the constitution from desecration, and the South from being prostrated before the power of Northern fanaticism and misrule.

Resolved, That the Democratic and anti Know Nothing party in all our sister States, and especially of the Southern States, are respectfully and earnestly requested to take the foregoing resolutions into their early consideration, and cooperate with us in the policy and objects intended to be thereby secured."

The "Union" thus refers to the speeches on the occasion of the Hon. Robert Toombs and Hon. A. H. Stephens:

"Mr. Toombs reviewed the history of parties for twenty years past, said he could not continue to fight the Democratic party after the developments of 1854. When he saw fifteen Senators from the North, (all Democrats,) stand by the South and the Constitution, while three Senators, *from the South*, (all Know Nothings) voted with the North *against us;* he could not hesitate as to the course duty and patriotism dictated. But we cannot follow Mr. Toombs in his able, eloquent, and convincing argument against the proscriptive doctrines of the Know Nothings—our space forbids further comment at present.—Suffice it to say, it was the link that bound together the anti Know Nothing elements, in a union which we predict will be fruitful of untold blessings to the Union, and strengthen the hope of the successful maintainance of the rights and interests of our beloved South.

On Tuesday night of last week a very large and intelligent audience of citizens, Members of the Legislature and strangers, assembled in the Representative Chamber to listen to a speech from the Hon. A. H. Stephens. So great a treat was anticipated by the audience that few men except the distinguished Representative of the 8th Congressional district, could have realized their anticipations. We believe however that Mr. Stephens fully realized the hopes of his friends, and the fears of his enemies. He tore the mask from SAM and exposed his hideous features in all their concentrated ugliness. He demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who were disposed to listen to reason, that the triumph of the Know Nothing party would have been the overthrow of our Republican form of Government. The grand Know Nothing council would have controlled the action of a Know Nothing Congress and the State Legislatures and would soon have become the Government. A secret conclave of irresponsible men, bound to each other by oaths and mystic ceremonies, would have ruled the destinies of this nation. Mr. Stephens showed up the Anti-American principles and practices of the falsely called American party. Every new principle advocated by this bogus American party is in opposition to the great principles established by the American Revolution and vindicated by the war of 1812. The speech of Mr. Stephens was a masterly vindication of the principles of that great national party North and South, that has sustained the Constitution and the rights of the States, and a most severe castigation of Sam and his Northern allies. It was listened to with profound attention and called forth frequent and enthusiastic rounds of applause."

Elopement--Extraordinary Proceedings.

The Claiborne (La.) Advocate of the 31st ultimo has an account of an extraordinary series of events, which is published under the heading, "Elopement, marriage, civil commotion, and bloodshed," and of which the following is a condensation:

About four or six weeks ago there eloped from Terryville, in Claiborne parish, one Dr. Clement and one Sarah T. Wafer, an orphan heiress of a wealthy Louisiana planter, being at the time at school at Terryville. To Arkansas they proceeded with the utmost despatch, where the nuptial ceremony was duly performed.

On their return the happy couple were met by the brother of the bride, who proceeded to chastise the groom for the abduction of his sister. Finally, however, they were allowed to proceed to the residence of the Doctor in Arcadia, Blenville parish, whence, a few days afterwards, the bride was summoned to the bedside of a sick sister. While at her house Mrs. Clement signed a letter written by her brother-in-law, in which she accused her husband of deception, cowardice, age, and ugliness, and avowing her determination not to live with him. She then accompanied her sister to Red River, in the parish of Rossiter, and took up her residence in the house of another sister.

Dr. Clement followed in pursuit with fifteen stalwart friends armed *cap a-pie*, and demanded the person of Mrs. Clement, who under the circumstances, yielded, on condition that she should be taken to the residence of her uncle, Rev. Mr. Wafer, an estimable gentleman, and be there allowed two days for reflection as to her future course.

Her brother immediately raised a force of armed men, and undertook to rescue his sister, but on approaching the house of his uncle found it surrounded by the Doctor's army, with cocked guns, and thought fit to retire.

He immediately proceeded to Homer, and made such representations as caused the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Clement and party for the forcible abduction and imprisonment of his sister. The Deputy Sheriff summoned a posse, to whom the Doctor's party submitted.

Next morning, about nine o'clock, Claiborne was thrown into violent commotion by the sudden appearance in its midst on horseback, and with double barrelled guns, of the entire body of men, some sixty in number, thrown together, as above stated, on the night previous, and in the centre of the concourse, *mirabile dictu*, the hero and heroine, seated side by side in a buggy. The bloodshed spoken of above, was caused by the accidental discharge of one of the guns of this party, wounding a lawyer who was standing in his office.

The parties were brought before a justice for trial, and a habeas corpus was issued by the Judge of the District Court and served upon the Doctor, commanding him to produce the body of his wife. The result of the trial was that all parties were discharged. But the trouble has not ended here; for while the excitement was going on, our heroine was spirited away to parts unknown; but the general opinion is that she has been transported to Arkansas, where she is protected or guarded by forty double-barrelled shot guns and a howitzer! And thither a considerable part of the multitude recently assembled in Claiborne have betaken themselves, "armed and equipped" as the law dosen't direct.

It appeared on the trial of one of the writs that Miss Wafer had been engaged to a brother of her sister-in-law; but some persons unknown having forged a letter purporting to be from her *fianee* wherein she was discarded, her elopement with the Doctor was precipitated, and the unfortunate girl soon found that she was linked to a man whom she could not love, and, in fact, positively disliked.

TEXAS.—Governor Pease, of Texas, in his annual message, recommends the acceptance of the act of Congress for the adjustment of the State debt. This debt being settled the Governor describes Texas to be in a better financial condition than any other State of the Union. She had in her treasury $1,592,742 78 on the first day of November, besides the school fund of over two millions of dollars. She has also public domain, the value of which can scarcely be estimated. The value of her taxable property during the past year has increased about seventeen per cent., and he, therefore, recommends a reduction of taxation. He also recommends a geological survey of the State, a State University, and asylums for the insane and deaf and dumb, an improvement in the public system, and an increase of the number of State judges, with increased salaries, and opposes the prohibitory liquor bill, but favors a "judicious law" on the subject.

The best idea of weight was given by an Indian, who, when asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton."

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

Tarkington's Prairie, to Cold Spring, in Polk county.

From West Liberty, via Tarkington's Prairie, to Cold Springs.

From Bonham to Greenville.

From Bastrop, via Hopkinsville, and other intermediate points, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, to Gonzales, in Gonzales county.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

From St. Anthony, via Fort Union, to Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to Leavenworth, in Kansas Territory.

From Brownsville to Elliota.

From Winona to Chatfield.

From Beaver Bay, Minnesota, to Superior, in Wisconsin.

From the Falls of St. Louis River, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin.

From Red Wing to Shakopee.

From Winona to Mankato.

From Anoka to Taylor's Falls.

From Minneopolis to Arcadia.

From Anoka to Mille Lac.

From Fort Ripley, via Sandy Lake, to Pokegonia Falls.

From Sandy Lake to the Falls of the St. Louis River.

From Anoka to Henderson.

From Beaver Bay to the mouth of Pigeon River.

From Faribault, Minnesota, via Medford, and the Valley of Straight River, to Bradford, in the State of Iowa.

From Brownsville, via Riceford, to Traverse des Sioux.

From Brownsville, via Hokah, Mound Prairie, and the Forks of Root River, to Chatfield.

From Traverse des Sioux to Eureka.

From Reed's Landing, Minnesota, via Chatfield and Richland, to Beer Oak, in Iowa.

OREGON TERRITORY.

From Point Orford, via Kaw's Bay, to Scottsburg, and from Scottsburg to Winchester.

From Starr's Point Benton county, to Eugene City in Lane county.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Pacific City, to Columbia, by steamers on the Columbia River.

From Chenook City, to Pacific City.

From Fort Vancouver, to Fort Steilacoom, on Puget's Sound.

TERRITOY OF NEBRASKA.

From Oregon, in Holt county, Missouri, to New Fort Kearney, on Platte River, via Stephen W. Story's, on the Missouri River, between the two Nernohas, Mr. Purket's, on Muddy Creek, John A. Singleton's on the Great Nernoha, Mr. Robet's on the Great Nernoha, and Marysville, on Blue River.

From Nernoha Agency, in Kansas Territory, to the mouth of the Nyervay River, in the Territory of Nebraska, via Stephen W. Story's at Story's Ferry Brownsville, Nebraska City, Weeping Water, Thompson's at Thompson's Ferry, Plattsmouth, Bellevue, Omaha City, Winter Quarters, Florence, and Black Bird Hills, and Black Bird City.

From Bellvue City, to Fort Laramie, via Omaha City, Fontinelle, Pawness, on Loop Fork.

From Nebraska City to Fort Laramie, via New Fort Kearney, and Ash Hollow.

From Lindon, in Atchison county, Missouri, to Nebraska City, via John Worland's and Bennett's Ferry on the Missouri River.

From Glenwood, in Mills county, Iowa, to Bellvue City, via St. Mary's, Iowa.

From Bluff City, Iowa, to Omaha City.

From Oregon, in Holt county, Missouri, to Brownville.

From Sidney, Iowa, to Nebraska City.

From St. Marys, Iowa, to Platt's Mouth.

From Tonora, Missouri, to Brownville.

From Tonora, Missouri, to Nebraska City.

From Bluff City, Iowa, to Winter Quarters.

From Florence, to Fontinelle, by the way of Doyge City.

From Glenwood, Iowa, to Plattsmouth.

From Sidney, Iowa, to J. D. N. Thompson's Ferry.

From Magnolia, Iowa, to Florence.

From Magnolia, Iowa, to Black Bird City.

From Leavenworth City, by Stanley's, Mooney, Gasshopper Falls, Rock Point, Vermillion, to Dyers, on Big Blue.

From Atchison to Marysville.

From Sargeant's Bluff to Florence.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

From St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, via Highland, to Marysville.

From Doniphan, via Wolf River, to Highland.

From Atchison, via Independence Spring, to Grasshopper creek.

From Kickapoo, via Pensandus, to Grasshopper creek.

From Leavenworth City, via Strange creek, Hickory Point, Osawkee, Whitfield, St. Mary's Mission, Vermillion River, Big Blue, and Pawnee, to Fort Riley.

From Westport, Missouri, via Franklin Lawrence City, Tokesha, Douglass City, Lacompton, and Tecumseh, to Whitfield.

From Westport, Missouri, via Bull creek, Black Jack, One Hundred and Ten Mile creek, and Council City, to Grove.

From Westport, Missouri, via Wea Mission, Osawattomie, Miami Agency, Sugar creek, Mine creek, and Little Osage, to Fort Scott.

From Osawattomie, via Henry Sherman's, to the Sac and Fox Agency.

From West Point, Missouri, via Tomas Polk's, and old Catholic Mission, to Doctor Stockton's on Sugur creek.

From Tecumseh, via Wakannsa, to the Sac and Fox Agency.

From Douglas, via Osawkee, to Highland.

From Fort Scott, to Catholic Mission, in the Oaage Nation

From Fort Scott, via Thomas Polk's, to West Point, Missouri.

From Fort Scott, to Neosho, Missouri.

From Leavenworth City, via Kickapoo, Atchison, Doniphan, and Bryant, to Whitehead's.

From Pawnee to Marysville.

From Council Grove, via Fort Riley, to Pawnee.

From Weston Missouri, to Atchison.

From Tecumseh via Baptist Mission, Union Town and Waupansa, to Pawnee.

From Pawnee to Reeder.

From Westport, Missouri, via Powell's Store, and St. Barnard, to Sac and Fox Agency.

From Kansas, Missouri, via Wyandotte and Jacksonville, to Osauke.

From Independence, in the State of Missouri, to Stockton, in the State of California, via the Settlement at the mouth of the Huenfano, on the Upper Arkansas, and the Little Salt Lake Settlements on the head waters of the Nicolet River.

From St. Joseph, in Missouri, to the town of Marysville, in Kansas Territory, via Great Nemahaw Agency, in Urbana.

From the city of Weston, in Platte county, Missouri, via Jaton, Missouri, to Atchison, in Kansas Territory.

From Fort Leavenworth, or Leavenworth City, up the north side of Kansas River, to Fort Riley, via Stranger creek, Crossings, Dawson Store, Hickory Point, Osauke, Whitfield, Soldier creek, Silver Lake, Catholic Mission, Rock creek, and Blue.

From Fort Leavenworth, via the Settlements and Town of Lawrence, Wilson Springs Pottawattamie, and Sugar creek, to Fort Scott.

From Kansas, Missouri, to Lawrence, in Kansas Territory.

From Fort Scott, via Doctor Stockton's, old Pottawattamie Mission, and Henry Sherman's, to Hibbard.

From Atchison to Marysville.

From Whitehead's via Highland, Iowa Point, to Story's Landing.

From Oregon, Missouri, via Iowa Point, to Higland, Kansas.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCXII.]

An Act to change the Boundaries of the Land Districts in the State of Iowa, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands in the State of Iowa lying north of township line dividing townships ninety three and ninety four, and east of the range line dividing ranges twenty four and twenty five, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Turkey River district. That all that portion of the public lands in said State, now situated in the northern land district which lies north of the township line dividing townships eighty five and eighty six, and not including in the Turkey River and Dubuque districts, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Fort Dodge district, and the name of the northern district is hereby changed to, and shall be hereafter called the Fort Des Moines district. That all that portion of the public lands in said State, now lying in the Kanesville district, and situated north of the township line dividing townships eighty five and eighty six, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Sioux River district, and the name of the Kanesville district is hereby changed to, and shall be hereafter called, the Council Bluffs district. That townships eighty six, eighty seven, eighty eight, eighty nine, niety, ninety one, ninety two, and ninety three, of ranges seventeen and eighteen, are hereby attached to and made a part of the Dubuque land district, and townships sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine, seventy, seventy one, seventy two, seventy three, seventy four, and seventy five, of ranges thirty two and thirty three, are hereby attached to and made a part of the Charitan land district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver of the public moneys for each of the districts respectively hereby created, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the respective office to which he may be appointed, and who shall have the same powers, perform the duties, and be entitled to the same compensation, as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is authorized to cause the public lands in said districts respectively, (with the exception of sections numbered sixteen in each township, reserved for the use of schools, or such lands as may be selected by law in lieu thereof, and such other tracts as may be selected for military or other purposes,) to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to designate the sites at which each of the several offices shall be established, and to remove the same to any other places within said districts respectively, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed expedient.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any locations or sales of land, in either of the districts of land now subject to sale at Dubuque, Fort Des Moines, or Kanesville, after the passage of this act, and before the receipt, by the land officers respectively, thereat, of instructions from [the] Commissioner of the General Land Office, under this act, shall be as good and valid in law as if this act had not been passed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CCXIII.]

An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessels, at any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessels, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods, not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck, (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the Judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary, for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo, or any other articles or article, should be placed on, or stored in, any of the decks, cabins, or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the wave, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of said lockers or enclosed spaces, shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this act. It is also provided, that one hospital, in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate therefrom by an appropriate partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and, when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: Provided, That on board two deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval, between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel, and the owners thereof, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all vessels, whether of the United States or and foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space, according to law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed, that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading down to the aforesaid apartment, shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every such vessel, so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified, namely: if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report, to be made and approved, as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be desirable.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, and ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time, be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution, due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel, shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: Provided, That the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers, to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passage-ways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections, and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs at any port of the United States, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as *prima facie* evidence thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enaced, That the provisions, requisitions, penalties, and liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers by the next preceeding section directed to examine and report.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is from the San Francisco correspondence of the New York Times:

The Chinese have been so badly treated that they are leaving by hundreds, and we are thus losing a class of industrious people, who will not be likely to return, as the $50 head tax renders it almost impossible for them to do so. They are robbed with impunity, and the veriest blackguard that walks the streets can knock down and rob a Chinaman, without fear of molestation, as their evidence is not taken in Court; and "up country" it is a regular branch of business to collect foreign miners' tax of every Chinaman they meet.—When a rowdy gets out of money, he supplies himself by that process, or else walks into their tents and helps himself. The least resistance on the part of the Chinamen, and they are shot down like dogs. The most mistaken and short sighted policy has been pursued by the Legislature, and an effort made to drive from the country a class of inoffensive people, who are content to toil and labor in places that have been worked over and abandoned by our own people—who are consumers, (a class we have too few of now,) and in every way an advantage to the country; but the officials and understrappers, taking the cue from their superiors, exclaim, "D—n the Chinamen!" The loafers, knowing they will not be punished, rob them, and the poor Chinamen are getting tired of it, and say, "What for live in California? S'pose catchee gold—some man, he come along, and say, here, you d—n Chinaman, give me dat. S'pose I no give, he knocky down or shoot Chinaman—no can stay." There is at the present time over two millions of dollars capital invested in the trade between here and China by Chinamen alone. There are several China firms here, that use over $500,000 in their business.

PURCHASES FOR FRANCE.—The agents sent out by Louis Napoleon to this country do not confine themselves to the purchase of grain, but throughout the West they are actively engaged in buying large numbers of hogs and cattle. A large amount of wheat has already passed through this city.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that on Thursday of the last Granville County Court, Isaac Cheatham, Esq., who was sitting in the Court House listening to an argument, suddenly fell, and in a few moments expired.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A wag in Detroit has been taking liberties with the reputation of the Pontiac railroad. He was asked whether he knew of an accident on that road, and replied: "Never—but once a middle-aged gentleman left Pontiac for Detroit, and died of old age at Birmingham—half way!"

The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone East to get a perpendicular view of the rain-bow.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, December 6, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

We are requested, says the *Standard*, by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., Chairman to call a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held at Raleigh, on the 8th day of January, 1856. A full attendance is desirable, as the Committee, it is expected, will suggest a day for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed important to the organization and success of the party. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Jesse G. Shepherd, Cumberland,
W. T. Dortch, Wayne,
Benj. Trollinger, Alamance,
W. W. Holden, Wake,
Jeremiah Nixon, Wake,
Chas. F. Fisher, Rowan,
Dr. R. Dillard, Chowan,
David Coleman, Yancy,
W. J. Houston, Duplin.

HOGS, CORN, &c.

Everything in the shape of *eatables* is abundant in this country just at the present time. Such crops of Corn were probably never before made in Western Carolina, as have been gathered the past Fall. In many places the yield has been such as to remind us of the "seven years of plenty," in the days of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, when the earth brought forth by handsfull. The farmers in some seections, as we are credibly informed, have filled all their cribs, and then built rail pens in the fields to hold the remainder.

The Wheat crop was excellent, but a large amount of it has been spirited away, to supply distant markets.

Potatoes, green apples, and dried fruit are abundant.

The hog crop is pretty good, though the reported shortness of the usual Tennessee and Kentucky supply, has a tendency to put the price asked to a high figure. We have heard of some sales of country pork at 5 cents, gross, and 6 cents, nett. This will be, we suppose, about the average figure. Tennesseeans are asking more, but will not get it, unless it be in the payment of their tavern bills.

Corn is selling at from 35 to 50 cents—depending on the payment and the necessities of the seller. We have known several lots sold at 35 cents, *cash*, while some of our merchants, in a spirit of liberality, are allowing their customers 50 cents, in discount.

Flour is now worth $7 a barrel, and will not, we think, be less—probably more.

Butter readily brings 15 cents per pound, Eggs 10 cents per dozen, Rye 50 cents, &c.

We have no doubt that Corn will command 62 or 75 cents next summer, in consequence of the high price of flour, and the great number of cattle now in the country. The cattle buyers, who usually relieve our farmers of this part of their stock, have been scarce the past fall, and there are consequently many hundreds of beef cattle more now in the country than is usual at this season. And this has doubtless contributed to produce the "hard times" of which we hear and see so much.

Buncombe has a large amount of "provender" for the human animal, to spare, but alas for us, we have no way of getting it to points where it is needed, except by the antediluvian, expensive, wearisome mode, *hauling it.* And this brings us to the cause of all our woes—*the want of a Rail Road.* When shall we have it?

TROUBLE AHEAD.—Judging from the indications, the British Government is likely to have its hands full, in keeping in subjection the half starved population of the more dense portions of the Kingdom, without seeking new difficulties abroad. A correspondent of the National *Intelligencer* says that the street population of London are in an excited and restless condition, and have more than once, of late, overawed the Government. They were first called out by the resistance to the Sabbath observance bill, and afterwards assumed a different character, and now demand bread or employment. They meet every Sunday in great numbers in Hyde Park.

POSTAGE STAMPS IN ALL CASES.—The Postmaster General has directed, that from and after the 1st January next, all prepaid letters must have postage stamps placed upon them.

☞Gen. Rusk has been re-elected United States Senator from Texas.

☞Several papers in Pennsylvania are out for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled in Wilmington a few days since. The returns from Subordinate Lodges show that there are 1806 contributing members within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. From January 1st, 1854, to June 30th, 1855, there have been 383 Initiations; 70 Rejections; 53 Admissions by Card; 180 Withdrawals; 16 Reinstatements; 83 Suspensions; 61 Expulsions; 42 Deaths.

The number of Past Grands is 338.

The following amounts have been received: For Initiations, $1,995,50; for Degrees, $4,056,12; for Dues, $7,313,34; for Fines and from other sources, $742,34; for Widow's and Orphan's Fund, $2,465,30. Amount upon which per centage is paid, $14,072,60, and the amount to be paid the Grand Lodge, $2,110,87.

There has been received for per centage, $2,205,25; charter fee Carolina Lodge, No. 52, $30; Books, $5; Cards, $8,60. Amount received from all sources, $2,248,85.

There has been expended for the relief of brothers, $2,979,84; Burying the Dead, $730; Education of Orphans, $278,15; Relief of Widowed Families, $301,44. Total amount of relief, $3,987, 43.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of the Grand Lodge is $1,204,03.

During the year, warrants to open four new Lodges were granted, viz: Carolina Lodge, No. 52, at Jamestown, Guilford county; Monroe Lodge, No. 53, at Monroe, Union county; Ezel Lodge, No. 54, at Roxboro, Person county; and Marlboro Lodge, No. 55, at Marlboro, in Pitt county. These Lodges, with the exception of Monroe No. 53, have all been instituted.

The Grand Master W. S. G. Andrews, Esq. thus closes his report:

"We have passed through a season of severe pecuniary difficulty; this has affected the Lodges as severely as it has individuals. It is a matter of congratulation that our finances have been maintained in so good a state.

I trust that your communication will be one of great benefit to the Order, that you will make a thorough examination of its work in all its parts, and as far as possible make it more useful and available for the diffusion of the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth."

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. J. Hoke, of Lincolnton, Grand Master; J. E. Morris, of New Berne, Deputy Grand Master; J. E. Jones, of Washington, Grand Warden; A. P. Repiton, of Wilmington, Grand Secretary; R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, Grand Treasurer; R. A. Caldwell, of Wadesboro, and J. N. Washington, of New Berne, Grand Representatives to the G. L. of the U. S.; Rev. Malcom L. Douglass, of Duplin, Grand Chaplain.

☞The South Carolina Legislature met on Monday the 26th ultimo. Our people are awaiting with anxious hearts the action of this Body with reference to the French Broad Railroad. Liberal assistance from S. Carolina will insure the speedy construction of the work—a result from which that State will most assuredly reap a golden harvest.

PACIFIC.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington, dated Nov. 27, says reliable advices state that the English Government is profuse in expressions of friendship to the United States, but evades satisfactory replies in regard to their violation of our neutrality laws. Mr. Buchanan thinks the Government is waiting for something to turn up to relieve it from its present dilemma.

THE "CROP OF WHISKEY."—The "crop of whiskey," says the Kentucky American, will be greater this coming season than it has been for years in Kentucky. Distillers are actively engaged in manufacturing the "stuff" and improving their facilities to make more than their usual quantity.

WELL DONE, NEW JERSEY!—The Trenton True American publishes full returns of the late vote in New Jersey, from which it appears that the Democratic majority in that State is one thousand six hundred and ninety-four, being a clear Democratic gain since 1854, of seven thousand four hundred and twenty four votes. "The sober-second thought of the people is seldom wrong, and always efficient."

THE QUAKER'S EXCEPTION.—Some idea of the high state of excitement existing in Kansas, may be formed from the unprecedented fact recently evolved by a discussion on Militia duty, that the majority of the Quakers in that Territory had amended their moral creed by adding after the words, "It is sinful to fight," except in Kansas!

THE GEORGIA RETALIATORY SCHEME.—A Bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature which proposes to confiscate debts due by citizens of Georgia to citizens of the State to which slaves may have escaped, for the benefit of the owners of fugitive slaves, if the authorities of that State refuse to deliver them up on the claim of their rightful owners.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Cotton is drooping. Sales of 300 bales.—Flour has advanced—State $9,50; Southern $9,94; Wheat dull. Rice firm.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of Nov. 17.

Omar Pacha had gained a victory over the Russians in Asia. On the 5th of November, at the head of 20,000 men, he crossed the Ingour River, and stormed the Russian entrenchments, defended by 10,000 men, mostly Georgian militia. The Russians were defeated, with the loss of 400 killed and 60 prisoners. The Turks lost 300 in killed. Omar Pacha then pushed on towards Cutais.

Kars was still besieged, but appearances indicate that the Russsans will retire to Tiflis.

There was nothing from the Crimea. Only a few ships remain in the Dnieper, the bulk of the fleets returning to Constantinople.

Peace rumors are extremely prevalent. Diplomacy is very active, especially at Stockholm, Vienna and Brussels.

The Paris exhibition had closed after the distribution of 12,000 prizes.

The early dissolution of the English Parliament was probable.

REPORTED DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

It is reported, but not generally believed, that Senator Douglas was dead.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 1.

The Democratic caucus have nominated Richardson for Speaker; Bank, of Va., for Clerk, and Cornelius Wendell for printer.—They also resolved against fusion with any party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The Senate organized to-day, but transacted no business of importance.

The House went into an election for Speaker. On the 3d ballot the vote stood: Richardson, Democrat, 74, Campbell 55, Banks 22, Marshall 30. The House then adjourned. There is no prospect of an organization at present.

TROUBLE AMONGST THE FIREMEN.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.

The whole fire department disbanded to day, delivering up the apparatus to the city, on account of the non-payment of appropriations. The city is totally without protection in case of fire and much feeling exists.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.

The American Council proclaim that the National Nominating Convention will meet at Philadelphia, on the 22nd of February. The primary meetings will be held at the same place, on the 18th of February.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT FOR 1856.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, in the course of comments on the recent elections in the South and Northwest, remarks:

It is now apparent to every intelligent man that the democrats will elect the President in 1856. As the only national party in the field, they will sweep the entire country. The opposition, sectional in its nature, divided and broken, dispirited by defeat, can make no headway against our triumphant columns.—Whoever the National Democratic Convention designates will be the next President of the United States. The political sky is now as bright for us as it was for the opposition a year ago. Most truly can we say: "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer."

The public sentiment of the country, with the exception of Ohio, has returned to its usual healthy condition, and we by no means dessair of bringing her into the democratic fold in 1856. Fanaticism will by that time have run its race, and become odious and obnoxious to our people. In view of the general condition of political affairs, we can most heartily congratulate the democratic organization upon the brilliant prospects before them, and of the reward which their stern integrity and devotion to principles will shortly receive.

FOUR TEACHERS DEVOURED BY CANNIBALS IN ONE OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The missionary ship, "John Williams," named after the heroic martyr of Eromango, has recently completed a voyage among the New Herides and other westerly groups. The journal of the voyage says:

"On reaching the Island of Fate the distressing news was brought on board that some of the teachers, with their wives, left there on the last voyage, had b en barbarously murdered. Only nineteen days after they were landed, under the most cheering circumstances, the two Raratongan teachers and their wives were murdered to furnish materials for a horrid cannibal banquet. The real reason of this sudden act of cruelty could not be learned."

DO NOT SHAVE.—The New York Observer says the officers and crew of the North Star, Arctic ship, now in Sheerness, have suffered the privations of two winters, of six months each total darkness, with the thermometer 56 degrees below the freezing point. They have been without a single human being to associate with, except their own little company, for a period of two years and a half. During the whole period the officers and crew ceased to use a razor, merely scissors, cutting and trimming their faces and heads—and there has not been one case of ulcerated or sore throat among them. Until within a week, the razor was only known by name in the ship, and strange to say, immediately after the faces lost their warm clothing several found that the cold took effect on their throat.

Corn is selling at 60 cents in Edgefield District, S. C.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO.—The *Star of the West*, a paper published at Cincinnati, thus speaks of Chicago and its wondrous growth:

"No city in our Union, perhaps, has grown so rapidly as this, within the last two years. It has increased at the rate of 20,000 per year. The geographical location of the place; the remarkable growth the surrounding country; the numerous beautiful villages springing up on every hand in the interior; the remarkable facilities for building railroads in every direction; the energy, thrift and enterprise of the people; the fine, rich soil, and the success of the farmers through all the Western country—all have conspired to build up Chicago. Why, a man takes a farm; makes it, fences it, and pays for it in two years. Nature has provided for him. Some farmers have raised, the present year, from 5,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat, and the same amount of corn. Nature has also provided for railroading. The land for miles is as level as a house floor. The chief expenses of a railroad is the iron. Here is the secret of the growth of Chicago. Illinois is the second State in the Union in railroading. She has 2,667 miles. Ohio alone leads her, having 2,927. Nearly every railroad in Illinois centres in Chicago. For the reason given above, Chicago is destined to become a great city. In ten years she will have outgrown both St. Louis and Cincinnati. During the month of September there was received in St. Lous 600,000 bushels of wheat—in Chicago there were received during the same month 3,190,000 bushels—an excess over St. Louis of 2,585,000 bushels. The lumber, pork, beef, and corn trade in this city, is immense. Every department of business is driven and goes on high-pressure principle. Everybody is fast—men, women, and children, steamboats, hotel keepers, and especially *speculators in lots*, are fast. They say that they have done their best at lying for the past five years, with reference to the rise of land, but the city has beat them. It has outgrown all their falsehoods, and turned them into facts—which *is* a fact."

STAY WHERE YOU ARE.—In the West we have met with persons possessed of a mania for clearing land. As long as their farms afford unlimited opportunties for chopping down huge trees and burning up huge logs, they work away with the ardor of passion; but the moment they have made their farms tillable and their houses inhabitable, they take no further interest in them whatever, and are eager to sell out and plunge deeper into the woods, to play again with the axe and brand. Thus the country is cleared rapidly; but the blood of the people is fevered, and the passion for change continues after the good done by it has been accomplished.

The necessity for a rapid clearing of land has ceased. We have cleared faster than we have appropriated. The Eastern and Middle States present an expanse, almost unbroken, of half cultivated land, dotted with unattractive homes. A large number—probably a majority—of those who occupy those homes, are at least willing, if they are not desirous to sell their farms and try their fortunes in a newer region. They know that the burden of life is heavy to be borne where they are; they hope it will be lighter somewhere else. They forget that the life of no honest man is easy. They omit from their calculations all the unseen and spiritual advantages of a permanent residence. They overlook the fact that the real nutriments of a tree or a man flow in from the minute tendrils of the root, scarcely visible to the eye, which a removal rudely tears away. They have neglected to make their homes charming, by planting the ornamental shrub, the shading tree, the beautiful flower. They have not enlisted in their corps of co-operators the next-to-omnipotent aid of science, nor bound themselves to the fields they till by the interest of varied, intelligent experiment. They do not know that new lands, though they give a large increase, yet draw large tribute from the men who go to live upon them. The forest and the prairie do not yield without a struggle, nor without imparting some of their wildness to their conquerors. It is a game of give and take between civilized man and wild nature.

The most of men over twenty five years of age, who have a good footing upon their native soil, we believe the advice is good—Stay where you are, and determine to stay as long as life lasts! Persevering toil, guided by a thinking head, and ennobled by a worthy purpose, will reduce the mortgage by degrees, and beautify the old home, and fertilize the sterile field, and drain the too fertile marsh, and convert stones into stone fences, and make the farm the pride of the township and the delight of its owner. Stay where you are, and try it! There are those who should remove—the young, the strong, the unexpitaled, the one-too-many in a family. But, if possible, such should remove but once, seeking not a stopping place, but a permanent home, in which, and around which, all that is best in their natures may gather and centre.—*Life Illustrated.*

☞ The Raleigh Register speaks of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens as "apostates and renegades." Wherefore? Why, because these gentlemen have done as Mr. Kerr has done—taken ground against Know Nothingism, and with the Democratic party, as the only sound, national party on the slavery question. That is the reason. But why "apostates and renegades," if Know Nothingism be not Whiggery in disguise? Yet the Register says Know Nothingism is not Whiggery. Why, then, these denunciations of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens? The truth is, these gentlemen stand just where they have always stood on the old party issues—*it is the Register and its friends who have renegaded—they are the traitors to the old Whig party.* The Register belongs to a *new* party. What has it done with its Whiggery?—*Standard.*

SOMETHING OF A TUNNEL.—It is proposed to construct a tunnel under the English Channel, which will connect Boulogne with Dover. The scheme is said to be entirely practicable at the estimated expense of twenty millions of dollars. The length of the tunnel will be some nineteen miles.

The dephth of the Niagara River, under the suspension Bridge, is estimated by the engineers to be 700 feet. Jhis is deeper and any other rapidly running stream in the world.

THE BIGGEST PUMPKIN YET.—Mr. James Gladden, of Mt. Crawford, Va., raised the biggest pumpkin we have heard of this season. It weighs one hundred and thirty pounds.

DECEMBER.

Another year, of hope and fear,
Hath sought that mystic land;
Where days gone by and ages lie;
A mighty, ghostly band!
The days that sleep within the deep
Lone sepulchre of years,
To us now seem more like a dream
Of sunshine and of tears.

On Mem'ry's track we wander back
To view the haunted Past;
And cannot fail to lift the veil
That over it is cast;
As if by chance a single glance
Doth to our minds unfold;
And to us brings a thousand things
Too mournful to be told.

Hopes cherished long, a goodly throng,
There crushed and buried lie;
And joys that sped and dreams that fled,
Like rainbows from the sky.
We gaze on those who now repose
Within the arms of death,
And sadly weep o'er sorrows deep,
That pass not like a breath.

Thus on Time's wings a thousand things
We love and cherish here,
Away are borne to that forlorn
Sad sepulchre of years;
And soon must we, from earth set free,
Within the cold tomb slumber;
Must go to rest with pulseless breast,
Must join death's silent number.

Arrival of the Steamer Daniel Webster.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.

The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived, with California dates of the 5th. Two hundred persons had left San Francisco to join Captain Walker.

In Oregon, the Indians continue their depredations.

The accounts from the mines are encouraging.

The Webster left Punta Arenas on the 19th. Capt. Walker was still at Granada.—He has quiet possession of the transit route. On the 13th, Col. Wheeler formally recognized Walker's Government. Walker received daily accessions to his ranks.

Coral, who had been convicted of treason, had been executed.

Kinney was at Greytown. Fifty of his men had joined Walker.

DEATH ON THE CARS.—A passenger on one of the Georgia Railroads communicates to the Macon Telegraph, the following mournful incident:

"In the multitude of ways, in which the "arch enemy" attacks our mortal race, it seldom happens under the following circumstances: A poor forsaken mother with her sick babe, enters the Cars at Columbus for Macon, Ga. She has been at the former place in pursuit of an unfaithful husband and an unfeeling father. Failing in her object, she returns to her home, about 15 miles from Macon.—The babe dies in her arms, unattended by a single mourner, save the heart-stricken and heart-broken mother—no kind hand to wait upon her in this the hour of her deep affliction. A passenger took a seat by her side, closed the eyes of the lifeless corpse, and tried to administer words of consolation to the bereaved mother. Mr. Lindsay, the kind hearted and gentlemanly Conductor, (would that all Railroad Conductors were like Mr. Lindsay) made her situation known to some of the passengers, and took up a subscription for this poor and helpless woman, constituting himself agent, for her relief. When we arrived at the Macon Depot, the mother, with her dead babe in her arms, set out for her home, her eyes streaming with tears at each mournful step. We have witnessed death many times, but never so affecting, at any time, as the one that heads this article—Death on the Cars."

No party can hope to be successful in this country, or, if successful, maintain its ascendancy for a sufficient length of time to carry out any of its objects and purposes, unless it be national in its principles, aims, purposes, and organization.—*Register.*

As true as Holy Writ. And now give us the evidences of the nationality of the Know Nothing party.—*Standard.*

☞ During the year 1854, one hundred and sixty five men were hung in the United States for murder. Of this number only 7 could read and write.

PRAIRIE FIRES.—Every night for three weeks past, except immediately after rain, the horizon in every direction has been all aglow from the burning grass on the prairies. So brilliant have been these displays of fireworks as not unfrequently to reflect quite a strong light upon our streets, enabling the pedestrian to make his way safely and pleasantly without other light, even in very cloudy nights with no moon. These fires may be seen, in a cloudy night, a distance of twenty and thirty miles across the prairies, lighting up the heavens, half way to the zenith, with the most gorgeous colors, and as changeable almost as those of the kaleidoscope. The smoky weather, which we call Indian summer is doubtless the result of these fires, and, if there is any truth in the Espy theory, the rains which have followed each spell of very smoky weather may also be attributable to the extensive prairie burnings.—*Bloomington (Iowa) Paper.*

Why is the letter U a most uncertain letter? Because it is always in doUbt.

The "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into Chinese, and an illustrated edition published in that language.

Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

To some men it is indispensable to be worth money, for without it they are utterly worthless.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAIL ROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS.—The last report of Charles F. M. Garnett, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, contains some statements of general interest. In it the author says:

"The close of the present year will find the vast system of Rail Roads connecting ours with the South and Southwest, progressing rapidly towards completion. Between this place and Atlanta, in Georgia, the only gap will consist of about 40 miles of the Virginia and Tennessee Road, all graded and ready to receive the rails, and 95 miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, a large portion of which is graded. Looking towards Memphis, there will be another gap of 80 miles in the Memphis and Charleston Road, which is now under construction. It is probable that one year—certainly less than two years—will see every link closed, and our lines to Atlanta and to Memphis completed. When this is done, a locomotive placed on the rails at Lynchburg, can visit Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah or Charleston, without leaving the rails. Thus will the tidewater of Virginia, at Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk be connected, by Rail Roads of a uniform guage, with the entire Mississippi Valley below Memphis, the whole Gulf coast and Atlantic coast as far north as Charleston, presenting a net work of allied roads, unrivalled in the history of such enterprises.

Mr. Garnett institutes a comparison as to the distance between the principal points North and South, by his road or any other in existence or in contemplation, and comes to the following conclusion. From his figures, it will be seen that the route from Memphis to Baltimore by the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, is 127 miles shorter than the route through Cincinnati, and 90 miles shorter than any possible route. "At every point east of Memphis, along the road from that place to Chattanooga, the difference in our favor increases rapidly. And as the various lines from New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery empty themselves into this—the whole tribute of trade and travel borne on their track, must flow into the Virginia and Tennessee road."

As compared with the line from Atlanta by way of Augusta, the Knoxville and Lynchburg route has the advantage by 112 miles—an advantage which the proposed road from Aiken, direct to Kingsville, will diminish, but cannot destroy.

Mr. Garnett adds:

The foregoing facts prove, that if we draw a line from Lynchburg, passing a little north of Nashville, and extending indefinitely through Arkansas and Texas, and another from Lynchburg, passing east of Atlanta, and extending to the Gulf of Mexico, the inhabitants of the whole area embraced between these two lines will find their nearest route to the Northeast through the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road. Nor can this condition of things be changed by any future improvements, for our road is defended by impassable mountain barriers from all competition.

What a brilliant future this seems to us, and what prominence it gives to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, as the Highway of communiation between the two great sections of the Union.

BOOTS AND SHOES BY MACHINERY.—Preparations are actively being made for entering upon the manufacture of boots and shoes by mechinery, in the building formerly occupied by the carpet factory. The machinery by which the labor is performed is the invention of a French mechanic. It is claimed that with one of the machines a single man can perform an amount of labor equal to that done by eight men in the old method.—*Troy (N. Y.) Whig.*

DIED,

In this place, on Monday evening last, of Croup, TENNYSON CHESHIRE, aged about 3 years and 7 months, son of Mr. John W. Wilson. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Gen. Cary's Appointments.

Asheville—19th December, at 1 o'clock.
Reems Creek—20th December, at 11 o'clock.
Asheville—21st December, at candle light.

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT of CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and talmas.

Dec. 6. SMITH & McDOWELL.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.

Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek;	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

CITY HOTEL,

(*FORMERLY HARRISON'S,*)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALOSN,
Whitfield County, Ga.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar coffee, salt molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking, linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merinos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, jerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market; will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, Bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CCXI.]
(CONTINUED.)

An Act to Establish certain Post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:—

From Kengua, Warren county, Pennsylvania, to East Randolph, in Chattarugus county, New York.

From Clearfield Bridge, on the Erie Turnpike, via Ansonville, to New Washington.

From Warren, Warren county, via the Jackson Run, and Chandler's Valley, to Sugar Grove.

From Eden, in the county of McKean, to Littleton.

From Clearfield Borough, via Bald Hills, Frankville, Karthaus, Salt Lick, and Buck Island, to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning Creek.

From Shrewsburg Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, via Plank Road, Shrewsburg, Middlestown, to Metzell Mill, thence via County Road, and Strawbridge's Store, to Farm Grove Meeting House.

From Selin's Grove to Middlebury, Union county.

From Waynesburg, Green county, via Hunter's Cave, Harvey's, Windridge, and Ryerson's Station, Pennsylvania, and Rock Lick, Virginia, to Cameron Station, Marshall county, Virginia.

From Spring Forge, to Codorous.

From Prompton, Wayne county, via Aldenville and Stevenson's Mills, to Pleasant Mount.

From Waynesburg, via Jefferson, Carmichael's, Mapleton, Greensboro, Dunkard, Davistown, Willow Tree, Whitely, to Waynesburg.

From Lewisburg, Union county, via Forest Hill, Wolf's Store, Rebersburg and Madisonburg, to Nittany Hall, in Centre county.

From Brownsville, Pennsylvania, via Carmichael's, Willow Tree, Davistown, Mt. Morris, to New Brownsville, Virginia, thence to Blacksville, and Warren, to Bunton Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From Lancaster, to Hinkletown, via Oregon, Brownstown, and Farmersville.

From Doylestown, via Cross Keys, Dyerstown, Danborough, and Brownsville, to Point Pleasant, in Bucks County.

From the Borough of Oxford, in Chester county, to Oak Hill, in Lancaster county, via Hopewell Cotton Works, Glenroy, and Kirk's Bridge.

MARYLAND.

From Sandy Hill, via Lindseysville, to Oak Grove.

From Point of Rocks, Maryland, to Waterford, Virginia.

From Monkton Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, via County Road, to Shades Tavern, Taylor's Store, to Upper Cross Roads, Hartford county.

From Harmony, via Still Pond, and Roger's Store, to Rock Hall.

VIRGINIA.

From Cameron, via Beeler's Station, to Wheeling.

From Prillamaman's Post Office, in the county of Franklin, via Greenville, to Rough and Ready Mills, in the county of Henry.

From Grayson C. H. to Scull Camp, North Carolina, to connect with the route from Grayson C. H. to Wytheville.

From Wytheville, via Independence, to Salisbury, North Carolina.

From Claysville, in Taylor county, via Fairview, to Grassland, in Harrison county.

From Newbern Depot, via the town of Newbern, Draper's Valley, and Cedar Mount, to Maxmeadow's Depot.

From Maxmeadow's Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to Draper's Valley, in Pulaski county.

From New California, to Ravenswood.

From Leadsville, via Job Triplett's, and Thomas S. White's, to the mouth of Senica.

From Weston, via Keysville and J. W. Marple's, to Burnersville.

From New Milton, by River Road, to Oxford.

From Arnoldsburg, via Knottsville, to Davison Atkins, on Sandy Creek.

From Weston, to Genley Bridge, via the Weston and Genley Bridge Turnpike Road.

From Parkersburg, via the Ohio River, to Portsmouth, Ohio.

From Winchester, via Gainesborough and Bloomery, to Paw-Paw.

From Winchester to Mount Vernon Tannery.

From New Milton to Oxford, in Doddridge county.

From Weston, in the county of Lewis, to Burnersville, in Barbour county.

From Toll Gate No. ——, on the North Western Turnpike, in Doddridge county, to the town of Sisterville, in Tyler county.

From Lexington, via Kirkpatrick's Shop, to Kerr's Creek Store.

From Holliday's Cove, Hancock county, via Freeman's Landing, and New Cumberland, to Fairview.

From Raccoon, in Preston county, to White Day Glades, in Taylor county.

From Wheeling, Virginia, via Mount Pleasant, and Hopedale, Ohio, to Carrollton, Ohio.

From Janelew, in the county of Lewis, via White's Store on Freeman's Creek, Fink's Creek Post Office, the John Husk Settlement on Fink's Creek, to Troy, on the Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike.

From Lee C. H., Virginia, to Fayetteville, Tennessee.

From Jonesville, via the Cumberland Gap Route, the widow Ewing's and Omittee, to Robert Hamblin's Store, thence to Tazwell, Tennessee.

From Trout's Hill, Wayne county, to Warfield, Lawrence county, Kentucky, and thence to Logan C. H., via Pigeon Creek.

From Buchanan, in the county of Botetourt, to Buford's Depot, in the county of Bedford.

From the Upper Falls of Cole River, to Peytona, in Boone county.

From Point Pleasant, crossing the Kanawha River, and down through Mercer's Bottom on the Ohio River, to Herford's Post Office, thence via Upland Post Office, to Mud Bridge Post Office, in Cabell county.

From trout's Hill, in Wayne county, to Warfield, Lawrence county, Kentucky, and thence to Logan C. H., via Pigeon Creek.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Goldsboro to Jericho.

From Hendersonville, North Carolina, via James Davis's on Big Wilton, Thomas Asteen's on Crab Creek, Minjah Thomas's on Little River, and Cæsar's Head, to Pumpkintown, South Carolina.

From Shelby, Cleveland county, via Mull's Store, to Morganton, Burke county.

From Newton, Catawba county, via the Sulphur Springs, to Lenoir, in Caldwell county.

From Monroe, in Union County, via Morgan's Mills, to Salisbury.

From Clinton, in Sampson county, to George Robinson's.

From Sill's Creek, in New Hanover county, via Harrell's Store, to Lisbon, Sampson county.

From Hookerston, via Snow Hill, to Kinston.

From Eagle Rock to Earpsboro.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Columbia to Sandy Run.

From Timmonsville, Darlington district, Rollinsville, Philadelphia, Swift Creek, Gully Post Office, Andrew's Mills, and Sparrow Swamp, to Timmonsville.

From Anderson, South Carolina, via Hartwell, Georgia, to Athens, Georgia.

From Pickens C. H., via Clayton's Mills, Pickensville, Dawesville, and Eastatoe, to Pickens C. H.

GEORGIA.

From Dublin, via McLendon's Store, to Little York, in Montgomery county.

From Jacksonville, to Douglass, and Magnolia.

From Thomasville, via Tatesville, and Greenfield, to Ocklockney.

From Atlanta to Waynesville, Paulding county.

From Griffin, via Zebulon, Shoar or Jones' Mills, to Greenville.

From Columbus, Georgia, and Midway, in Barbour county, Alabama, via Oliphet and Enon.

From Buenavista, in Marion county, to Geneva, in Talbot county.

From Griffin, to the Indian Springs.

From Oriel's, in Lowndes county, via Harris, in Irwin county, Pennsborough.

ALABAMA.

From Gadsden, via Hake's Bluff, and Ball Flag, to Goshen.

From Jacksonville, Benton county, via New Bethel, Hoke's Bluff, and Ball Flag, to Centre, Cherokee county.

From Wesobulga, via John Powell's and Delta, to Chulafennee, Randolph county.

From Jasper, in Walker county, to Elyton, in Jefferson county.

FLORIDA.

From Bayard, Duval county, on the St. John's River, via George's Lake and Danielsville, to Newmansville.

From Camp Izard, via Homasassa to Bayport, in Hernando county.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Edinburgh, via Yorka, to Centreville.

From Kosciusko to Carthage.

From Pittsboro', via Sarepta, Brachear's to Oxford.

From Macon to Crawfordsville.

From Rolling Fork, Washington county, to Hermitage, in said county.

LOUISIANA.

From Bellevue, Louisiana, to Magnolia, in Arkansas.

From Vervon, in the Parish of Jackson, to Winfield, in the Parish of Winn.

From St. Martinsville, in the Parish of St. Martin, via Breaux's Bridge, Annandville, Leonville, and Barry's Landing, to Opelousas, St. Landry Parish.

From New Orleans, via the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, to the city of San Francisco, in the State of California.

ARKANSAS.

From Fort Smith, via Choctaw Agency, Perrysville, Boggy Depot, to Fort Washita, in the Cherokee Nation.

From Rockport, in the county of Hot Springs, from thence to A. H. Henson's, in said county, and from thence to Montroy, in the county of Dallas.

From Osceola, in Mississippi, via A. F. Snody's, on the Maumell Prairie, thence to B. F. Freeman's, thence by John Pierce's thence by Charles Garmon's, and to Jacksonport, in Jackson county.

From Huntsville, thence to Augustus Todd's, in Madison county, thence to M. D. Felford's, in said county, thence to Washburn's Prairie, in Missouri.

From Napoleon, to Florence, in Desha county.

From Batesville, via Sullivan's Creek, to Evening Shade.

From Robinson's Cross Roads, Arkansas, to Neosho, Missouri, via Enoch Trott's and Shell's Mill.

From Searcy, via Cedar Creek, Quitman Post Office, and Greary Valley, to Clinton.

From Galley Rock, in the county of Pope, to Hurricane, Stephen Lewis's Old Stand.

From Huntsville, Madison county, via Kingston, Samuel Whiteley's, in Newton county, to Jasper, Newton county.

From Little Rock, via Jericho, and Chenault, to Hot Springs, in Hot Springs county.

From Hamburg, via Maria Saline Landing on the Washita River, to Eldorado, in Union county.

From Rich Wood's, Izard county, via Turkey Creek, Van Buren county, and Middleton, to Clinton.

TENNESSEE.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Pine Bluff, via Iron Mountain and Great Western Post Offices.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Eddyville, Kentucky.

From Dover, Tennessee, to Hokpinsville, Kentucky.

From Paris to Elm Tree.

From Centreville, via Madisonia, and Lobbeville, to Britt's Landing.

KENTUCKY.

From Somerset, in Pulaski county, to Columbia, in Adair county.

From Elizabethtown to the Wolf Spring, in Harden county.

From New Haven to the Nelson Furnace, Nelson county.

From Bradfordsville, Marion county, to Liberty, Casey county.

From Mount Gilead, in Mason county, to Orangeburg.

OHIO.

From New Lisbon to Columbiana, in Columbiana county.

From Steubenville, via Hartford's Mill, to Bowling Green.

From Charloe, via Paulding, in Paulding county, to Dixon, in Van Wert county.

From Van Wert, via Paulding and Emerald, to Cranesville.

From Defiance, via Gilead, to Perrysburgh.

From Willshire to Van Wert, in Van Wert county.

From Middletown, in Butler county, Ohio, via Jacksonsburgh, West Elkton, Gratis, and Wheatville, to Eaton, in Preble county.

From Republic, Seneca county, to Bucyrus, Crawford county.

From Logansville, in Logan county, via Hugh T. Rinehart's, in Anglaize county, Amherst, in Allen county, to Lima.

From Bourneville, Ross county, to Waverly, Pike county.

From South Rome, via Fraeburgh, to Paris.

From Rome to Barryville.

From Louisville, on the O. & P. R. R. to Osnaburgh.

From Bethel, Clermont county, via Maple, Feesburgh, Lewis, to Higginsport.

INDIANA.

From Cambridge, Wayne county, via Bentonville and Falmouth, in Fayette county, and Grokes, Melrose, and Smelser's Mills, to Rushville, in Rush county.

From Forest Grove, via Fish Lake, in Elkhart county, to Haw Patch, in Lagrange county.

From Fort Wayne to Liberty Mills, via the Maning and Tracy Settlements.

From Washington, in Davies's county, to Pierceville, in Pike county, via Hudsonville, and the Highlands, on the East Fork of White River.

From Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, to Bremen, Marshall county.

From South Bend, St. Joseph's county, to Edwardsburgh, in Cass county, Michigan.

From Morgantown, in Morgan county, via Gold Creek, to Unionville, in Monroe county.

ILLINOIS.

From Palestine, in Crawford county, to Olney, in Richland county.

From Galena to Dunleith, by the Lower Road.

From Galena, by Guilford Thomson's Mill, and Rush, to Nora.

From Marion, Williamson county, via Fredonia, to De Soto, Jackson county.

From Golconda, Polk county, via New Liberty, to Metropolis City, Massac county.

From Rock Island, via Pleasant Ridge, Holley, Buffalo, Prairie, Copper Creek, Eliza, New Boston, Keitsburgh, Oquawka, Hopper's Mill, Shokakon, Dallas City, Pontoosac and Indianola, to Nauvoo.

From Palestine, via Robinson, to Newton, in Jasper county.

From the Depot of the Central Railroad, near Jonesboro', Union county, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

From Apple River Sation, Illinois, via Shutesburgh, New Diggings, and Benton, to Platteville, in the State of Wisconsin.

From Macomb, in McDonough county, to Plymouth, in Hancock county, via the State Road leading from Peoria, on the Illinois River, to Quincy, on the Mississippi River.

From Oquawka, in Henderson county, to McComb, in McDonough county, via Coloma, Olena, Terre Haute, and Blandinsville.

From New Bremen, via Palos, and Summit, to Lyons.

From Lyons, via Summit, Yellow Springs, and Lamonte, to Locksport.

MISSOURI.

From Russelsville, in Cole county, via Mount Pleasant, in Miller county, Blue Springs, in Morgan county, to Mouth of Big Gravois, in Morgan county.

From Memphis, in Scotland county, via Wilmothville, to Kirksville.

From Canton, Missouri, to Marceline, in Adams county, Illinois.

From Franklin Depot to Little Prairie, in Crawford county.

From Warsaw, via Duroc, Rainey Creek, and Bolinger's Creek, to Linn Creek, Camden county.

From Curran to Ozark.

From Milan, in Sullivan county, via Unionville, Putnam county, to Centerville, Appaneos county, Iowa.

From Bloomfield, via Indian Ford, to Poplar Bluffs.

From Railroad Depot, near Jonesborough, Illinois, to Cape Girardeau, Misssouri.

From Prairie Du Rocher in Illinois, to the City of St. Genevieve, Missouri.

From Fredericktown to Dallas.

From Cape Girardeau to Bloomfield.

MICHIGAN.

From Whitneyville, in the county of Kent, to the city of Grand Rapids.

From Albion, in the county of Calhoun, to Charlotte, Eaton county, via Sheridan, and Clurem, Brookfield, and on the line between Brookfield and Walter, and on the township line between Charlotte and Carmel.

From Greenville, in the county of Montcalm, to Muskegon Rapids.

From the village of Ontanagon to Lacview Desert, and from thence to Big Bull Falls, in the State of Wisconsin.

From the village of Ontonagon to Gogeber Mine, to Norwick Mine.

From the village of Ontonagon to Isle Royal Mine on Portage Lake, Houghton county, via Adventure Mine, and Douglass Houghton Mine.

From Fentonville, in the county of Genessee, to Flint in said county.

WISCONSIN.

From Waupaka to section twenty two, township twenty three, in range eleven east.

From Fox Lake, in Dodge county, via Shoennaka, Kingston, and Long Lake, to Montello, in Marquette county.

From Platteville, via Montfort, Highland, Muscoda, to Onion, thence north on or near the meridian, to R. J. Darnall's Farm.

From Platteville, via Wingsville, Muscoda, Mill Creek, Fanny Creek and Sinesville, to Quincy, in Adams county.

From Madison, via Black Earth, Arena, Richland City, Sextonville, Richland Centre, Fanny Creek, and Viroqua, to Prairie La Crosse.

From Argyle, via Yellow Stone, to Mineral Point.

From Necedakin, Adams county, via Eagle Point, and Black River Bridge, to intersect with the Prairie Du Chien and Hudson Mail Route at the Eau Plain post office.

From Onion, in the county of Richland, to Black River Falls.

From Portage city, via Lemonair Valley, to La Crosse.

From Prairie Du Chien, via Johnson's Landing, Bell's Mill, and Waterville, to Waukon, in Allamakee, Iowa.

IOWA.

From Quincy, in Adams county, to Hawleyville, in Page county.

From Lewis, in Cass county, via Mount Vernon, in Montgomery, to Clarinda, in Page county.

From Afton, in Union county, to Avon, in Ringgold county.

From Quincy, in Adams county, to Adair, in Adair county.

From Cedar Rapids, via Vinton, Toledo, Marshall, Marietta, Nevada, and Boonsboro', to Jefferson, in Green county.

From Dewitt, via Grand Mouth and Toronto, to Tipton.

From Fort Des Moines, via Nevada, Minerva Grove, Honey Grove and Eldora, to Cedar Falls.

From Fort Des Moines, via Boone, Odel, McKay, Penora, and Bear Grove, to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Leaning's Point, Hornbuckle's Point, Kinney's Mill, and Cousin's Point, to Fort Dodge.

From Fort Dodge, via Lizard Point, Ida Grove, and Sargeant's Bluffs, to Sioux City.

From Iowa City, through North Bend, via Henderson's Mills, Monroeville, Dutch Colony, Hickory Grove, Toledo, and Beemen's Mills, to the county seat of Hardin county.

From Independence, via Janesville, Waverly, Bradford, St. Charles, in Floyd county, to Osage, in Mitchell county.

From Independence, via Camp Creek and Nantville, to Janesville.

From Keokuk, via Charleston, Salem, Mount Pleasant, and Crawfordsville, to Iowa City.

From Newton, via Nevada, Smithville, and Homer, to Fort Dodge.

From Oskaloosa, via Wilson's Ferry, Hamilton, A. C. Wilson's Mill, thence in a direct line to Chariton, in Lucas county.

From Oskaloosa to Union Mills.

From Penora, in Guthrie county, via Caplin's Grove, in Carroll county, Garland's Grove, in Crawford county, and Sargeant's Bluffs, to Sioux City.

From Winterset, in Madison county, via Allen and Penora, in Guthrie county, to Jefferson, in Greene county.

From Winterset, via Peru, to Osceola, in Clarke county.

From Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, to Fort Dodge, and thence via Townsley's Grove, Austin Settlement, Purple Creek, Smith's Settlement, and Sioux City, to Sargeant's Bluffs City.

From Fort Dodge to Fort Ridgeley.

From Davenport, via Tipton, in Cedar county, and Mount Vernon, and Marion, to Cedar Rapids.

From Cedar Rapids, via Vinton, in Benton county, to Fort Dodge.

From Iowa City, via Marietta, in Marshall county, to Fort Dodge.

From Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Adell, McKay, Panora, and the County Seats of Audubon, Shelby, and Harrison counties, and Sargeant's Bluffs City, to Sioux City.

From Bear Grove, in Guthrie county, via Ballard Bridge, on the east Nishuabotong, River, Indian Creek, in Cass county, Nooster, on the Nishuabotong, in Pottawatamie county, Allen's Mill, on Big Creek, to Council Bluffs.

From Fort Des Moines, via Winterset, Quincy, Clarinda, and Sidney, to Nebraska City.

From Fort Des Moines, via Nevada, Minerva Grove, and Eldora, to Cedar Falls.

From Marengo, via Legrand, Marshall, Marietta, Eldora, and Homer, to Fort Dodge.

From Burlington, Iowa, to Nauvoo, Illinois.

From Du Buque, via English's Mills, to Cascade, in Du Buque county.

From Du Buque, via Delbi, Harmick, and Fort Dodge, to Sargeant's Bluffs.

From Du Buque, via the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad route, to Janesville, Wisconsin.

From Elkader, in Clayton county, via George S. Peck's, on Coxe's Creek, Strawberry Point, Brown's Mill, in said county, Buffalo Grove, to Independence, in Buchanan county.

From Waukon, in Allamakee county, via Waterville, Bell's Mill, Johnson's Landing, to Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin.

From Hardin, via the Town of Franklin, to Waukon, the county seat of Allamakee county.

From Hartwick, in Delaware county, via Hazel Green, Nugent's Grove, Buckhorn Hill, Clark's Grove, to Marion in Lynn county.

From Bear Grove, in Guthrie county, via Ballard Bridge, on the East Nishuabotong River, Indian Creek, in Cass county, Wooster, in West Nishuabotong River, in Pattawattamie county, Allen's Mill, on Big Creek, to Council Bluffs, in said county.

From McGregor's Landing, in Clay county, via Elgin, Illyria, and New Albany, in Fayette county, to Independence, in Buchanan county.

TEXAS.

From Oyster creek to Hodges Bend.

From Gonzales, via Zoar, Sulphur Springs, and Black Jack Springs, to La Grange.

From Huntsville, and Centreville, thence to Fairfield, and to Corsicana.

From Segain, via Bonito, Settler's, Clemens', Hind's, Wabroope's, and John S. Hodges, to Fredericksburg.

From Lynchburg, in Harris county, via

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

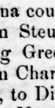
By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

FOR SALE.



THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required by law.

THOMAS BRAGG,
President Ex-Officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed'ral Popu'n.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribu'n.	Total	Dis.	De'du't for Deaf & Du'b	Bal. Due.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84		$150 00	$1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		75 00	1,125 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44		75 00	1,215 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36			
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48		75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52			
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76			
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24			
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12			
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56			
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76			
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64			
Camden,	4,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		75 00	545 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		75 00	669 96
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64			
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16			
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20			
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72			
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48			
Cleveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28			
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92			
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96			
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,273 52		75 00	2,057 76
Currituck,	6,256	750 84	750 84	1,501 68			
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		75 00	1,619 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52			
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64			
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80		225 00	1,427 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48			
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40			
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		75 00	792 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72			
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72			
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04			
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20		150 00	2,067 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68			
Harnett,							
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68			
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92			
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44			
Hyde,	6,585	790 29	790 20	1,580 40		75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 40	1,567 44	3,134 88			
Jackson,							
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		75 00	1,348 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40			
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68		75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76			
Madison,							
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84			
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56			
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64			
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76			
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12			
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52		150 00	876 24
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16			
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64		225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44			
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60			
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68			
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92		75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20			
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,069 00	2,118 00			
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,678 80			
Polk,							
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24		75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64			
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20			
Rockingham,	12,363	1,434 56	1,483 56	2,967 12			
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96			
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 46	2,973 12			
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64			
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52			
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60		75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32		75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48			
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92		150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52		75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84			
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20			
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52			
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72			
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08			
Wilson,							
Yadkin,							
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32			
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 08			

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

AN Installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the "Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company," is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. MASSIE, *Sec.*

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

FAIR WARNING!

THE subscriber having determined to leave Asheville on the 1st day of January next, is compelled to close his business here by that time.—All persons indebted to him, by note or account, are therefore requested for the last time to call and settle. His business must be wound up, peaceably if it can, by law if it must.

The large and elegant assortment of fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

now on hand, will be sold at prices astonishingly low. In fact, the Clothes have to be sold between this and the first day of January, and all who want bargains had better strike while the opportunity lasts. A little pile of money will purchase a tremendous pile of clothing now. Be quick—you will never see the like again.

Country merchants can replenish their stock as cheap here as in New York or Charleston.—Fact—try it.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH. 1y

June 28, 1855.